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AS TO BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.



Literary Digest has assembled together a lot of discussion by women of the "Sphere of Woman," opening with the statement by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman that even though the picture of mother standing in the kitchen door is a pleasing one to poets, it is not as pleasing to mother as it might be. Mrs. Gilman says she is convinced that wives should pursue occupations outside the home as their husbands do. She thinks that many wives who have found unhappiness in marriage would be less miserable if they had outside her duties to occupy their attention. A woman disappointed in love "would have resources outside her broken heart," says Mrs. Gilman, "if she could go into the busy world as the men do." But Virginia Van de Water, writing for the Chicago Herald, without saying whether she is a Mrs. or a Miss, opposes this idea of outside employment for women. At least, she claims that the first duty of a woman is "to home, husband and children," though she agrees that "if she still has hours for other work, she may do as she pleases with them." And here there naturally arises a query. Can any woman who does her full duty to home, husband and children find even the fraction of an hour, if we allow anything for recreation, for outside business occupations?

Mrs. Brady, circuit clerk in Vernon county, Mo., draws on her personal experience to prove that "woman's proper sphere is home." In the Jefferson City Democrat Mrs. Brady declares that she is weary of politics and that she will return to private life at the end of her present term. She believes that women "should not dabble in affairs of government," and if she does not have a tribe of equal suffragists in her back hair she should be greatly disappointed. In quoting Mrs. Brady, the Democrat agrees with her, and observes that "if there were more Cornelias there would be more Gracchis." Still, we doubt if Mrs. Brady has proved as faithless (or as honest) as another woman writer. In Everybody's Magazine, Charlotte Teller stands the whole female sex up in a line and tells them they are failures. "Woman," she says, "has failed in her own peculiar sphere. She has never made any effort to change her environment by inventing ways and means; consequently her work is still disorganized and generally inefficient. If it were not for man hurrying to her rescue by 'bringing order out of domestic chaos through taking the various household occupations into the business world,' she would be little further advanced than the savages.

These are strong words and it will be interesting to see how far they will bear analysis. Is woman the helpless, unprogressive factor of society that Mrs. or Miss Teller says she is? If we look back over the inventions and improvements which have facilitated the great business of "keeping house," we shall find that every one of them was the work of a man. A man brought the stove to the kitchen, and the heating register to the parlor. A few centuries ago women borrowed their brands of fire from more provident neighbors, and then man developed the flint and steel into lucifer matches. Man put away the old tallow candles, replacing them first with kerosene lamps, and then with gas or electricity. Man sent the spinning wheels and the hand looms to the garrets. Man developed the modern laundry and did away with most of the trials and tribulations of washday. Man has taken over the manufacture of nearly all the clothing for the whole family where once it was done by woman. Man even invaded the privacy of the female wardrobe and replaced with artistic corsets and chemises the abominations the women used to wear. Man makes her furbelows, her hats and her gowns. Man took away her knitting needles and relegated her crochet hook to an almost forgotten era. And if there is anything distinctively female left, aside from the duties of maternity, it will require a particularly close search in order to find it.

But this is aside from the discussion of woman by women which is the subject of this article. Mrs. or Mr. Teller declares that "when man stepped over the threshold of the kitchen he showed his daring. But his excuse again was a valid one—it paid him to do it. He began to can fruits and fish in great quantities; vegetables were grown far away from the home of the probable consumer and sent either canned or crated in refrigerator cars which had come into being with the demand for them. Prepared foods for those who must cook before going off to work in the morning, delicacies for the epicure, and health foods for those who have acquired conscious digestion from too great celebration, were put on the market. The tendency of all occupations to leave the home has never been regarded as dangerous, yet it means that man is robbing woman of her sphere. He is freeing labor in the home and calling for more of it upon the market places and in the factories. Woman will answer the call and step into the industrial open with the assurance that her presence is needed there more than in household affairs, because man has stepped into her place in the kitchen, the laundry and the sewing room. He is doing this work better than she ever did it, because he is working on the principle he has found to underlie good results in any trade—division of labor and organization. When he has undertaken a domestic problem, he has looked it squarely in the face, and if the equipment was

not equal to the demands of the situation, he has invented new and improved machinery."

Mrs. or Miss Teller believes that it is only a question of time when domestic service will be placed on a plane with other trades, because man will have so simplified the housework that the duties will not vary as they do now in different homes. "With the leisure which is inevitably coming to her, and through her attainment of economic equality with man (who is unconsciously doing so much for her), woman is in a fair way to develop race characteristics which will set the psychologists pondering anew upon her problems, which are not long to be entirely in the home."

The logic of this discussion does not point to what Mrs. or Miss Teller claims for the future of woman—that she will step into the industrial open and become the successful rival of man. What our fair writer has shown, if she has shown anything, is an organic incapacity on the part of women to progress industrially when left alone. For our part, we are glad of it. If women will progress in intellectual and personal charm, it is all that the masculine side of the fence will ask of them. It was one of our ministers to France who told an inquirer that all we asked of women was that they should look pretty and love us steadily. To many women that seems like a pent-up Itica. But it is the masculine idea of the chief mission of femininity, and he will never forsake it willingly.

BATHING AND DIVORCE.



WOMAN in Iowa has asked for a divorce because her husband takes a bath only once a month, because he wears the same shirt three weeks, and because he is a Populist. These charges might not seem very serious if referred in a convention of anarchists or a camp of Weary Wilkes; but to people who move in respectable society they look sufficiently heinous to warrant the court in granting the wife's petition. It is said that there are ten thousand apartment houses in Paris which do not contain bathtubs, and some one makes the statement that for a thousand years the larger part of Europe took no baths. However that may be, a familiar acquaintance with the tub and frequent changes of linen are essential in order to maintain one's standing in social and domestic life in this free and somewhat easy country.

There may be such a thing as bathing too often. We may go to extremes in this as in nearly everything else. Physicians say that bathing oftener than once a day is injurious as well as unnecessary. There is no argument to be made, however, against anyone's changing his shirt as many times in a week as his inclination and his ability to pay laundry bills will permit. There is only one admissible excuse for wearing the same linen three weeks consecutively, and that is that the wearer has only one suit of it, and cannot obtain a barrel to wear while it is being washed. The man who willfully keeps himself and his shirt wholly aloof from soap and water for three or four weeks together should not only be divorced from his wife's society, but should be ushered out of the neighborhood astride of a sharp-edged rail.

In regard to the third charge—that the unsatisfactory husband was a Populist—opinions may differ as to the seriousness of this offense. Being a populist is bad enough, of course; but this unhappy condition may be the result of mental malady rather than of defective character. We can recall numerous instances of the complete recovery of the victims of this ailment—men who were afflicted with it for several years and were finally restored to sanity and useful citizenship.

As a general rule it may be accepted that the man who is too lazy or too filthy to bathe and change his linen with reasonable frequency is not a proper person to become a parent and rear a family, and consequently should be abated as a domestic nuisance whenever his better half asks for relief. If habitual uncleanness and uncleanness are not good grounds for divorce, they ought to be.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.



VERY grave question and one that interests many persons of all classes, especially women, was raised a few months ago by the lawsuit of a young woman who vainly endeavored to prevent a millinery company from using her photograph for advertising purposes.

Mr. Kibridge Adams, who was counsel for the complainant in this case, discusses in the latest number of the North American Review the legally permitted wrong from which his client suffered and demonstrates the need of better protection of the right to privacy which was flagrantly violated in this instance. It is almost incredible that a young woman of excellent standing, against whose character there had been no attack, or even suspicion could not find any legal means of preventing her photograph from being debased to advertising uses. For a business concern to take, or procure, the photograph of a respectable person without the consent and over the protest of the original to use it as a

label for goods on the market will strike the fair-minded citizen as an outrage.

And yet Mr. Adams shows that there is no law in New York to prevent such treatment of a woman in that state, however far above reproach she may be, and that most of the other states have a similar lack of legislation on the subject.

The case of the young woman whom Mr. Adams represented ably, but ineffectively, is only one of many instances in which private rights have been infringed recently in a manner that is calculated to arouse the resentment and indignation of the right-thinking citizen. It will be remembered that the family of Mrs. Schuyler, who was conspicuous in lifetime philanthropic work, were unable to prevent the exhibition of her statue at the Columbian exposition to typify "Woman as a Philanthropist." The supreme court of Michigan has decided that a woman cannot enjoin a manufacturer of cigars from using the name and portrait of her late husband to designate a brand of cigars. More important still is the English case recently decided, that a regular physician has no remedy if he prescribes a patent medicine and the owner of the medicine publishes that fact in his advertisement of his patent cure.

These instances and many others that could be given prove that there is a crying need for the better protection of respectable privacy.

No newspaper, no business firm, no patent medicine concern—nobody—has the right, or should be permitted, to use the photograph of a respectable woman for advertising purposes, or take other liberties with private persons such as have become frequent in these prying days when indecency seems to flourish.

The legislatures of our forty-five states meet frequently and sometimes seem to be very hard up for something to do. Here is a subject to which they may apply their efforts in a manner that will afford much-needed protection of respectable privacy and stop abuses which are often carried to a point that provokes the outraged parties or their friends and defenders to become self-constituted executors of what should be the law and its administration by our courts of justice.

In a recent editorial, the Ottumwa, Ia., Saturday Herald calls attention to the fact that the promised exceptionally complete exhibits of Southern States at the St. Louis World's Fair will have the effect of attracting millions of dollars to the South and of adding greatly to the prosperity of this section. This is quite true, and the writer might have gone further and stated that the South's surpassing exhibition at the World's Fair of 1904 will in itself constitute proof of existing prosperity and of the new spirit of enterprise to which that prosperity is due. The tide of immigration now seems to be turning toward the South, and the interest which the Southern States are taking in the World's Fair is but a manifestation of the awakening which has already done so much for the upbuilding of the New South. Beyond any doubt, the exhibits to be made at the World's Fair of 1904 by the Southern States will be a revelation to all who have not made a special study of the South's growth and advancement during the past ten years. No other section of this country has made such marked progress along general lines of improvement. The South can well afford to exert its best efforts in the display of its products and manufactures at the World's Fair, the consequent advertisement therefrom being of more value than can be obtained in any other manner.

Our Consul General at Paris reports that for the American woman there was purchased in France during 1901 dress goods, buttons and trimmings, feathers, flowers and millinery, jewelry and precious stones, corsets and gloves, to the value of \$8,400,000. This represents only what was bought for, not by her. She doubtless personally purchased enough to more than double the sum named. Add to this the importations from an individual purchases in other countries, gems and furs from Russia, lace from Italy and Belgium, linen from Ireland—another million and a quarter surely—and we find that to clothe and beautify the American woman there was spent in Europe during 1901 more than \$18,000,000.

Every newspaper treasures up in its memory the names of its friends and likewise its enemies. It seldom if ever overlooks an opportunity to assist the former, but never goes out of its way to boost the latter. Human nature is pretty much the same everywhere. People who show the newspaper man kindness never make a better investment, or one that more surely pays them a hundred fold sooner or later. As has been truly said, there comes a time in the life of every man when a word said by a newspaper either makes or unmakes the individual mentioned.—Ocean Springs Progress.

President Roosevelt called into special conference this week a number of U. S. senators with the object it is said of securing their advice on the question of tariff revision. As a result it is given out that there will be no attempt at revision by the next congress. If he had called in the people he might have heard another story and reached a different conclusion.

Since entering upon their exposition project, St. Louis people think they must do everything on a large scale. Even their scandals are huge.

If you hear anything drop, don't get excited. The chances are that it is not the price of hard coal.

There is no question about this being a warlike nation. Scarcely are the army and navy maneuvers ended before the football teams take the field.

It is reported that American dressmakers are about to invade Europe. It will be quite a while before they can get back all the money that the late Mr. Worth took away from us.

The Shah of Persia spent only \$12,000 a day while in Paris. He should take some lessons from the wives and children of our American millionaires if he has any thought of going in for a record.

Speaking of the forest fires in the northwest, a rural contemporary says: "It must be awful for a man to lay down at night hearty and happy, and wake up the next morning dead, and his property all burned."

A delta farmer who has four acres of African limbless cotton planted this year as an experiment, is confident that the yield will be about two bales to the acre. A stalk of the cotton now on exhibition at Yazoo City is six feet tall and has eighty squares and bolls. The staple is declared medium.

There is good advice in the following from the Ocean Springs Progress: "Stand by your town! Not a dollar is invested there but that some good comes from it. There is no family like one's own family; nor any wife like one's own wife; there should be no town like one's own town, where we live and educate our children, on whose streets our babies play, and where we may some day sleep. Let the newspaper stand by the town, and let the business men stand by the newspaper, and let us all make our homes as famous as possible."

It appears that while the Methodists of the United States are making remarkable progress, their brethren in England are also pushing forward no less notably. The British Methodists, like those of this country, have raised an immense Twentieth Century Thank offering. A part of the British fund has been expended in the purchase of the Aquarium theater, which faces Westminster Abbey, and also Mrs. Langtry's Imperial theater, which adjoins it. The price paid for these buildings and the ground stand was \$1,650,000. The Royal Aquarium will be replaced by a great hall which is to be called the "Central Headquarters of Universal Methodism." The building, it is expected, will be commenced in 1903. It is intended that the Imperial theater, will remain where it is, and be transformed into an annex of the church house. It has not been very long since the Methodist church was very poor in this world's goods, but it now has immense sums of money invested in its various enterprises, its churches, missions, colleges, benevolent institutions, publishing house, etc., etc. The Methodists have prospered both in America and Europe at a rate which has surprised the world and they seem to be advancing more rapidly and more substantially than ever before.

It is not every young man who can establish a bank with \$10,000 capital on a dress suit case, a winning smile and \$7. Yet that is what Pleasant Durham did in Elnora, Ind. He plunged into business in April. Last week he disappeared. Over \$10,000 in deposits are missing and now there is a reward of \$500 offered for his arrest. Elnora had been hungering for a bank. Rival towns had banks and Elnora, with one thousand inhabitants, kept longing to equal Odun and Washington in a financial way. In April Mr. Pleasant Durham from Chicago drifted into town with his dress suit case, his \$7 and his smile. He hadn't been in town two hours before he decided that he would start a bank in Elnora. He talked with the leading business men, secured promises of deposits, talked airily of his backing, and in twenty-four hours rented the finest brick building in town. He paid nothing down. In two days more a safe and some second hand fixtures came down from Chicago, and on the fourth day the sign "Bank of Elnora" appeared over the door. There was some trouble in opening the safe, and Mr. Durham gave a sealed package marked "\$10,000 currency" to a leading business man to put in his safe over night. This was whispered about and gave the new bank a big reputation. Meanwhile Mr. Durham had not spent one cent or paid one bill in the town. The first day the bank was opened all the patriotic people who had been crying for a bank rushed in with their money. Next day Mr. Pleasant Durham began to pay up. "Doing even better than I expected," was Durham's account of the banking business of the town, and on several occasions he had influential men come in behind the railing to see the safe, in which at such times were bunches of bank bills tied up in bundles of \$500 and \$1,000, with loose bills flung about in an abandon of riches. Last Monday evening Mr. Pleasant Durham disappeared from Elnora. The bank did not open next day. It was opened by the sheriff two days later. The safe combination was found. In the strong box were two two-cent stamps and some notes that could not be negotiated outside Elnora. The entire community was hard hit.